

1. NET Guard teams can provide local expertise and support for working with organizations of “virtual volunteers” located anywhere in the world.
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
2. An objective evaluation and documentation of an individual's training or experience and competence or proficiency at specific tasks is an example of:
  - a) Resource typing.
  - b) Resource credentialing.
  - c) Resource command structure.
  - d) Resource driving.
  
3. Which of the following is NOT a service that a NET Guard program can provide?
  - a) Staffing expertise for GIS applications and social networking.
  - b) Liaisons with virtual volunteers for new technologies expertise and support for tool development and response and recovery information.
  - c) Information sharing and needs assessment with critical infrastructures.
  - d) Response to cyber incidents that require real-time network response.
  
4. The first step in creating a successful NET Guard program should be to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Identify the equipment you will need.
  - b) Develop a vision of the services to be provided, the recipients of services and who will provide the services.
  - c) Determine the best method for team service delivery.
  - d) Create a development team.
  
5. A local NET Guard program is created by \_\_\_\_\_ and implemented on a local level.
  - a) A development team of interested local community partners
  - b) The National Incident Management System (NIMS)
  - c) The Department of the Homeland Security
  - d) The National Citizen Corps
  
6. NET Guard teams may be established and maintained by governmental sponsors, private-sector sponsors, or both.
  - a) True
  - b) False

7. Members of NET Guard teams are paid, full-time employees of the NET Guard program, who are then trained in how to use their assigned form of technology.
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
8. Which of the following is a good way to maintain commitment from NET Guard volunteers?
  - a) Communicate solely through email, to see how quickly they respond.
  - b) Rotate volunteers out every six months and replace them with a brand-new group of people.
  - c) Regularly provide exercises and activities for volunteers to participate in.
  - d) Find funding for cash bonuses for successful incident management.
  
9. How often should you evaluate a NET Guard program's objectives and supporting activities?
  - a) Never; once a NET Guard program is implemented you should never change its operation.
  - b) Regularly; you should schedule periodic evaluations of your NET Guard program.
  - c) Post-incident; evaluations should only occur after an incident, because only then can you determine what works and what needs improvement.
  
10. When recruiting volunteers for a NET Guard program, who of the following should be a key resource?
  - a) Community partners in the NET Guard program such as amateur radio, Community Emergency Response Team programs, community colleges, InfraGard, local business
  - b) Only programs for computer science majors with technology certifications
  - c) Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
  - d) All volunteer recruitment must come directly from the founder of the local NET Guard program.